



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The two final chapters are devoted to a brief general outline of the history of railway regulation and of the arguments for and against railway nationalization.

HAROLD F. LANE

CHICAGO, ILL.

---

*Social Insurance.* By I. M. RUBINOW. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. vii+525. \$3.00 net.

The hand of the trained actuary is seen in this most recent discussion of social insurance. There are some advantages in treating the subject by topics instead of by countries, since the principle under consideration may thus be studied in all its applications without repetition or confusion. Insurance against industrial accidents, sickness, old age, invalidism and death, and unemployment, as developed in various countries, is subjected to a thorough examination, and advocated in good temper but with conviction. Only one statement (p. 420) can be given place in this brief notice. After declaring that the annual amount spent by American workmen for burial benefits alone increased from less than \$2,000,000 in 1881 to \$183,000,000 in 1911, this striking conclusion is reached: "The American working class pays for funeral insurance as much as is contributed in Germany by all three parties concerned, the wage-workers, the employers, and the state, for (1) accident insurance, (2) sickness insurance, (3) funeral insurance, (4) maternity insurance, (5) invalidity insurance, and (6) old-age insurance, combined." It seems incredible that this preposterous distribution of earnings should continue. To secure fairly adequate cover of all risks no additional burden need be placed on employers and employed; the present expenditures, properly distributed, will meet the most essential requirements.

The book will be found useful by teacher or citizen who wishes to have a reliable, clearly written, untechnical work covering all aspects of the problem.

C. R. HENDERSON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

---

*The German Cotton Industry.* By R. M. R. DEHN. "Publications of the University of Manchester," Economic Series No. 14, Gartside Reports on Industry and Commerce, No. 10. Manchester, England: University Press, 1913. 8vo, pp. xii+104. \$1.20 net.

This report is a distinct contribution to the progress of economic investigation of industrial life. The expansion of modern Germany has broadened a field of research which has wonderful possibilities. The author, viewing this

development from an English angle, has selected for his particular study a phase of the general movement that is fraught with no ordinary interest to that important English industrial class to whom the growth of the German cotton mills calls forth the specter of foreign competition. Mr. Dehn no doubt has this in mind when he makes the continual comparison between conditions in the German cotton industry and those of the Lancashire mills, although this method of treatment also serves the admirable purpose of associating the unfamiliar facts with the familiar. So well are the latter subordinated to the central theme that none of the distinctness of the special inquiry is lost. Indeed, the American reader is given a new insight into this aspect of English industry.

The pronounced merit of the study is the logical and well-balanced arrangement of the subject-matter. Chap. i, the "Historical Introduction," prepares the ground for the consideration of the "Local Distribution of Manufacturers." The present decentralization and consequent weakness of the German cotton industry is an outgrowth of early conditions. "The fact emerges that the industry is made up of a large number of small industries which have originated at different times and under widely different circumstances. Many of them, founded at a time when the play of economic forces was hemmed in by political divisions which have since ceased to exist, find themselves situated now so unfavorably that they must needs struggle hard to survive" (p. 29). In chap. iii, the author discusses the handicaps under which the industry is actually working. In the following chapter the unusual features of the German cotton exchanges are explained in relation to their connection with the world-market. In the concluding chapters the lot of the German operative is compared with that of the English workman to the disadvantage of the former. The traces of paternalism in the relationship between the German employer and his employees, the lack of self-conscious class organization among the operatives, is brought into strong relief by the statement of the independence and strength of the English trade union. Only a comparatively small fraction of the German operatives are affiliated with any organization (about 18 per cent of the total number) and the effectiveness of united action is largely destroyed by the cleavage along political lines. Yet, while the two leading associations were organized by rival political parties their purpose has not as a matter of fact been subordinated to party ends and they do frequently co-operate. The causes of the wide differences between the English and the German unions are to be found in differences in the growth of the two industries and in the habits and traditions of the operatives. Yet the author believes that the German cotton industry represents but an earlier stage of the English development and hence he concludes that these differences are not fundamental and that the conditions leading to the inefficient working of the younger industry will disappear with maturity.

A study of this character should prove to be of especial value to the student of business organization and it should even attract the general reader.

There is both the opportunity and the need of further investigation of this general character.

---

*The Psychology of Revolution.* By GUSTAVE LE BON. New York: Putnam, 1913. 12mo, pp. 337. \$2.50.

The author divides his book into three parts. Part I deals with the psychological elements of revolutionary movements. Revolutions are of three kinds: (1) Scientific, which are the most important although they attract but little attention. "Such revolutions are fittingly spoken of as evolution, on account of their slowness. In the domain of ideas they are purely intellectual. Our sentiments and beliefs do not affect them." (2) Political revolutions. In this form, as in religious revolutions, "reason plays only a feeble part in their genesis." The word "discontent" sums up the causes that produce political revolutions. (3) Religious. Intolerance is at the base of religious revolutions. The forms of mentality prevalent during revolution the author sums up under the heads of mystic, Jacobin, revolutionary, and criminal.

Part II is devoted to the French Revolution. A discussion of the origin of the Revolution is followed by an analysis of the influences exerted on the Revolution by the rational, affective, mystic, and collective elements. The rational element exerted but little influence. The mystic element perhaps was the most important. It gave to the Revolution the character of a religious belief with its fury and devastation. The affective and collective elements also exerted a great influence on the character of the Revolution.

In Part III the author discusses "the recent evolution of revolutionary principles." Here he applies his psychological principles to the interpretation of more recent cataclysms, such as those in Turkey, Portugal, and China.

Written in a clear, simple, and fascinating style, the book is an attempt to solve some of the perplexing problems of history by the practical applications of modern psychology. The tone of the book is positive, certain, sure. "The study of the French Revolution to which a great part of this book is devoted will perhaps deprive the reader of more than one illusion, by proving to him that the books which recount the history of the Revolution contain in reality a mass of legends very remote from reality." One can hardly fail in reading Part III to notice the prejudiced viewpoint of the author and is led to feel that the book was written with a preconceived purpose, namely, to belittle the movement by which government is taking a more active part in the economic and social life of its people.

---

*Politician, Party and People.* By HENRY CROSBY EMERY. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. 12mo, pp. 183. \$1.25 net.

This book is made up of five addresses delivered in the Page lecture series, 1912, before the Senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. The subjects of the lectures are as follows: (1) "The Voter and the Facts";